



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*No more plague at Beirut, Syria.*BEIRUT, SYRIA, *August 20, 1900.*

SIR: Reverting to my dispatch, dated the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the forty-eight hours of medical inspection imposed against arrivals from Beirut, reported in my said dispatch, have been suppressed, owing to the nonappearance of any new cases of plague, and replaced by a simple medical visit. In this connection, I beg also to say that the sanitary office of this city is issuing clean bills of health to all vessels leaving this port. Regarding the 4 cases of plague reported in my dispatch of July 19, none have resulted fatally, and now the disease that caused great excitement in Beirut and the Lebanon has disappeared.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. MAGELSEN,
United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Cape Town*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 83,718. Total number of deaths, 218, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 22; measles, 9, and 3 from whooping cough.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 44,400. Total number of deaths, 109, including 34 from enteric fever.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 24, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended September 1, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 30, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 4, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 302, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 13; smallpox, 3; beriberi, 3; leprosy, 3, and 52 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Quebec—Sherbrooke*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 10,470. Total number of deaths, 32. No contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 127,710. Total number of deaths, 289, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 8, and 7 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 408,500. Total number of deaths, 685, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 69 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 1, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 21.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Sheffield, viz, 33.6, and the lowest in Halifax, viz, 11.9.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 151, including measles, 2, and 1 from scarlet fever.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 11; scarlet fever, 5; diph-